Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L1 and cookie same (client or server) same (computer$6 or process$6) same (spreadsheet or sotfware or program$6)	1

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L2

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, October 13, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L2	L1 and cookie same (client or server) same (computer$6 or process$6) same (spreadsheet or sotfware or program$6)	1	L2
L1	5862325.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#
End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L16: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jan 19, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5862325 A
TITLE: Computer-based communication system and method using metadata defining a control structure

Detailed Description Text (277):
Another approach to web content customization is commonly referred to as "cookies". A cookie is a data structure passed from a web server to a browser as part of the HTTP protocol. Cookies are produced by the web server and stored locally in a preferences file by the browser. When the user next connects to the web server with the browser, the web server can interrogate the browser for the cookie and use it to identify the user. The cookie can additionally store preference data about the user, whether entered manually by the user via HTML forms or collected automatically by the web server based on the user's browsing choices. Cookies are an attempt to surmount the manual data entry and maintenance requirements of the first approach above. Unfortunately, cookies are not directly viewable or editable by the consumer, nor do cookies give the consumer any control over the data collected or transmitted by the cookie. (Some browsers do give consumers the ability to turn off the cookie function altogether.)

Detailed Description Text (278):
A communications object system overcomes these limitations by replacing the cookie with a communications object 110 from the provider. In fact such an improvement can be made under the existing HTTP protocol if a communications object exchange is initiated manually by the consumer during a browsing session by clicking on a hyperlink representing a communications object 110 on a web page presented by the web server. The resulting download of a communications object 110 can trigger a data exchange receipt method 141 which automatically transmits back to the web server any necessary data elements 143 from the consumer database 21. This can be controlled by rules 140 imposed by the consumer. The web server can then prepare and return customized content for the consumer program 22 to display to the browser. Alternatively, the web server can return another communications object 110 to repeat the information interchange process. In contrast to cookies, the consumer can be completely in control of this process. The consumer can view the elements 143 of the relevant communications object; edit those elements 143 which involve consumer preferences; and apply rules 140 governing data access, data security, and data logging by the communications object. These improvements can bring rich, automated new forms of web content personalization with none of the disadvantages of cookies.

Detailed Description Text (290):
The autoexchange of communications objects 110 can also be extended to web servers, data servers, and other electronic communications relationships. This is an extension of the process of using communications objects as "cookies" described in the preceeding section on data exchange control.

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